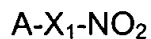


## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1. (Previously Presented) A method for treatment of urinary incontinence by administering compounds, having the formula:



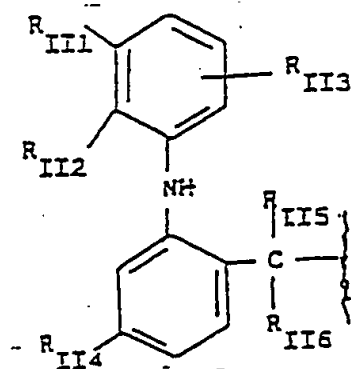
or their salts, where:

A =  $R(COX)_t$  wherein t is an integer 0 or 1;

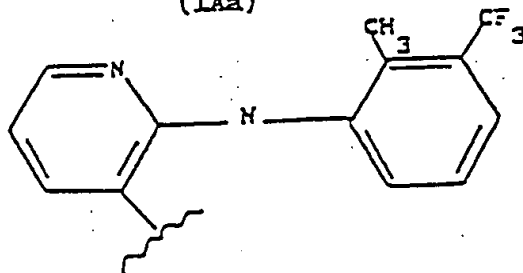
X = O, NH,  $NR_{1C}$  wherein  $R_{1C}$  is a linear or branched alkyl having from 1 to 10 C atoms;

R is chosen from the following groups:

Group I A), where t = 1,



(IAa)



(IAb)

where:

$R_{II5}$  is H, a linear  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl, or a branched  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl;

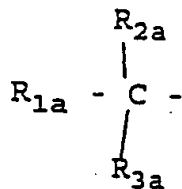
$R_{II6}$  has the same structure as  $R_{II5}$ ,

$R_{II1}$ ,  $R_{II2}$  and  $R_{II3}$  are each hydrogen, linear  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, branched  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, Cl, F, or Br;

$R_{II4}$  has the same structure as  $R_{II1}$  or is bromine;

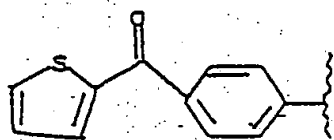
Group II A) chosen from the following:

where, when  $t = 1$ , R is



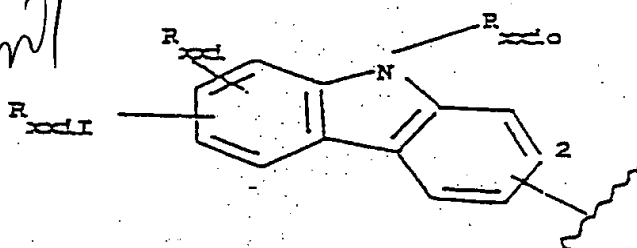
where  $R_{2a}$  and  $R_{3a}$  are H, a linear  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, a branched  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl, or allyl, with the proviso that when one of the two is allyl the other is H;

R<sub>1a</sub> is chosen from the subgroup II Aa) consisting of

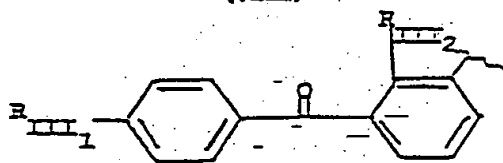


(II)

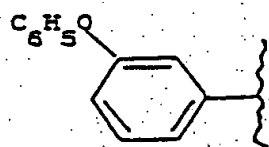
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(XII)

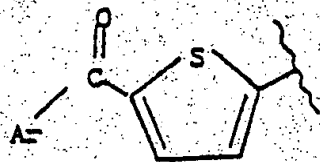


(IV)

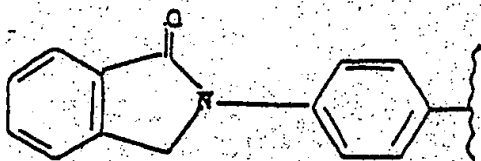


(VII)

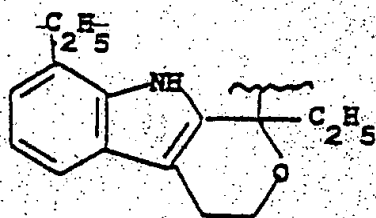
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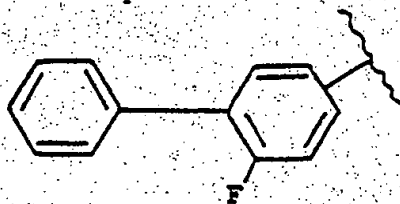
(XXXV)



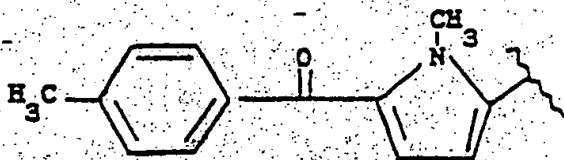
(VI)



(VIII)

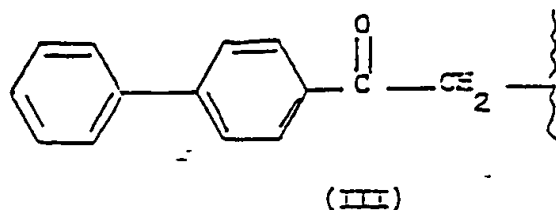


(IX)



(X)

, and



wherein:

in the residue of formula (IV):

$R_{III1}$  is H or  $SR_{III3}$  where  $R_{III3}$  contains from 1 to 4 linear or branched C atoms; and

$R_{III2}$  is H or hydroxy;

in the residue of formula (XXI):

$R_{xxio}$  is H, a linear alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms, a branched alkyl having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy-carbonyl bound to a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  carboxyalkyl, or a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkanoyl, optionally substituted with halogen, benzyl or halobenzyl, benzoyl or halobenzoyl;

$R_{xxi}$  is H, halogen, hydroxy, CN, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl optionally containing OH groups, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, acetyl, benzyloxy,  $SR_{xxi2}$  where  $R_{xxi2}$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl; a perfluoroalkyl having a 1-3 C atoms, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  carboxyalkyl optionally containing OH groups,  $NO_2$ , sulphamoyl, dialkyl sulphamoyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, or difluoroalkylsulphonyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms;

$R_{xxii}$  is halogen, CN, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl optionally containing one or more OH groups, a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, acetyl, acetamido, or benzyloxy,

$SR_{III3}$  is as above defined, a perfluoroalkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms, hydroxy, a carboxyalkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, hydroxy, a carboxyalkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms,  $NO_2$ , amino, mono- or dialkylamino having from 1 to 6 C atoms, sulphamoyl, a

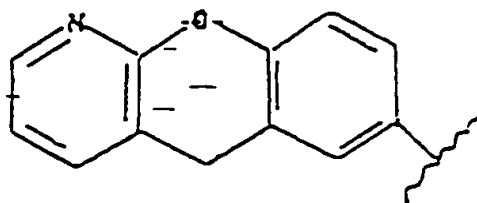
dialkyl sulphamoyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, difluoroalkylsulphamoyl; or  $R_{xxi}$  together with  $R_{xxii}$  is an alkylene dioxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms;

In the residue of formula (XXXV):

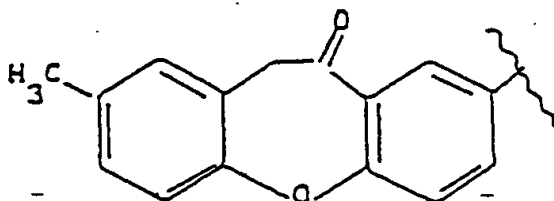
Ar is phenyl, hydroxyphenyl optionally mono- or polysubstituted with halogen, an alkanoyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a trialkyl having from 1-6 C atoms, cyclopentyl o-hexyl o-heptyl, thienyl, furyl, furyl containing OH, or pyridyl;

Subgroup II Ab) consisting of:

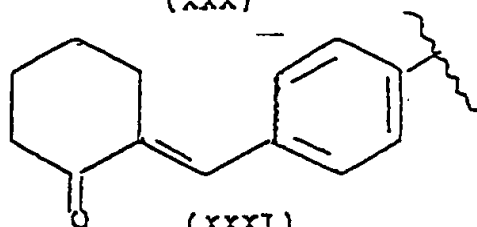
II Ab) :



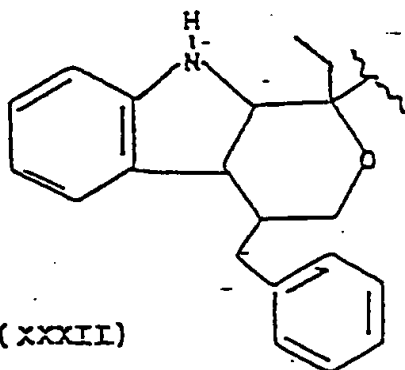
IIIa)



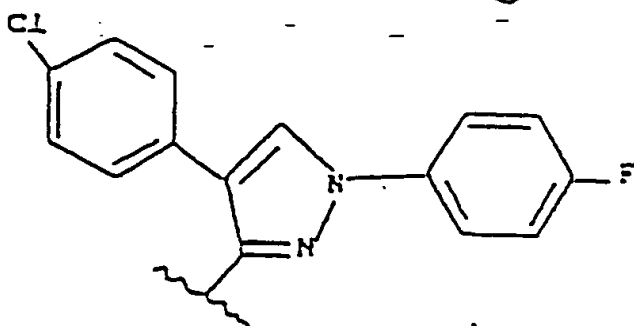
(XXX)



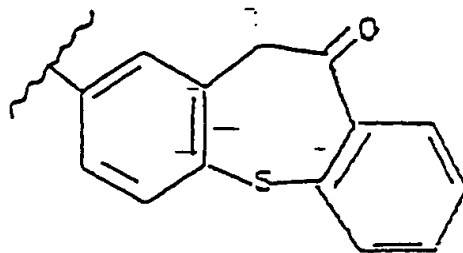
(XXXI)



(XXXII)

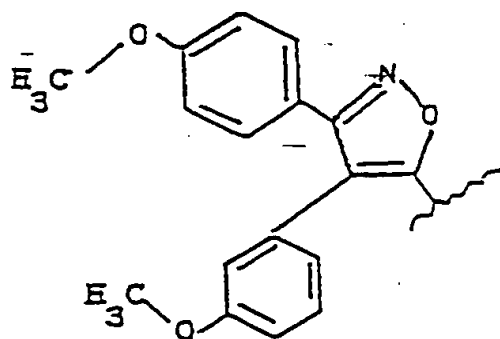


(XXXIII)



(XXXVI)

HH  
cont



(XXXVII)

wherein:

when IIIa) contains  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{COOH}$  it is known as pranoprofen:  $\alpha$ -methyl-5H-

(1) benzopyran (2,3-b) pyridine-7-acetic acid;

when residue (XXX) contains  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{COOH}$  it is known as bermoprofen:

dibenz (b,f) oxepin-2-acetic acid;

residue (XXXI) is known as CS-670: 2-(4-2(2-oxo-1-cyclohexylidenemethyl)

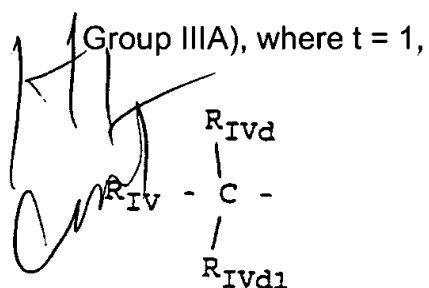
phenyl) propionic acid, when the radical is  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{COOH}$ ;

when residue (XXXII) contains group  $-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$  it is known as pemedolac;

when residue (XXXIII) is saturated with  $-\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$  it is known as pyrazolac: 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl) 3-pyrazolyl acid derivatives;

when residue (XXXVI) is saturated with  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{COO}-$  it is known as zaltoprofen;

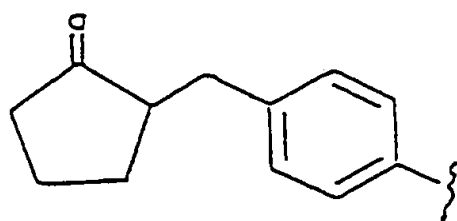
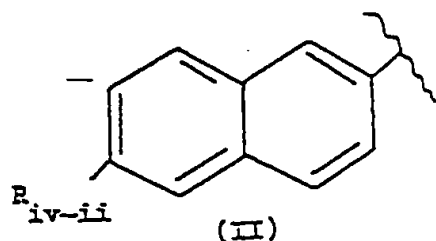
when residue (XXXVII) is  $\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$  it derives from the known mofezolac: 3,4-di p-methoxyphenyl) isoxazol-5-acetic acid;



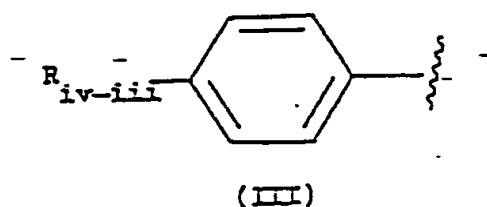
wherein:

at least one of  $\text{R}_{\text{IVd}}$  and  $\text{R}_{\text{IVd1}}$  is H and the other a linear or branched  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6$  alkyl, or difluoroalkyl with the alkyl having from 1-6 C atoms, or  $\text{R}_{\text{IVd}}$  and  $\text{R}_{\text{IVd1}}$  jointly form a methylene group;

$\text{R}_{\text{IV}}$  has the following structure:



, or



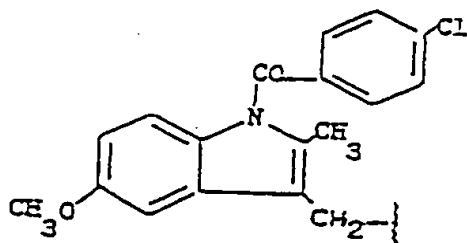
where:

in the residue of formula (II):

$R_{IV-II}$  is selected from the group consisting of an alkyl having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a cycloalkyl having from 3 to 7 C atoms, an alkoxymethyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, a trifluoroalkyl having from 1 to 3 C atoms, vinyl, ethynyl, halogen, an alkoxy having from 1 to 6 C atoms, a difluoroalkoxy with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkoxymethoxy having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkylthiomethoxy with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, an alkylmethylthio with the alkyl having from 1 to 7 C atoms, cyano, difluoromethylthio, a substituted phenyl-, and phenylalkyl with the alkyl having from 1 to 8 C atoms;

$R_{IV-III}$  is a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkyl, a  $C_2$  or  $C_3$  alkyloxy, allyloxy, phenoxy, phenylthio, a cycloalkyl having from 5 to 7 C atoms, optionally substituted at position 1 by a  $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl;

Group IV A)

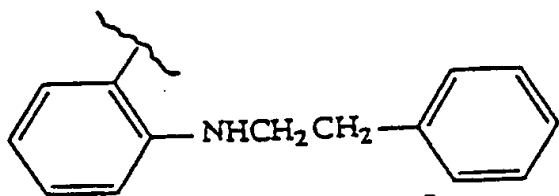


(IV)

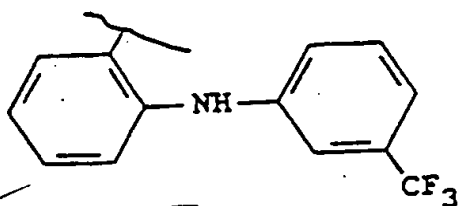
where  $A = RCOO$ ,  $t = 1$ ,

Group V A) chosen from the following:

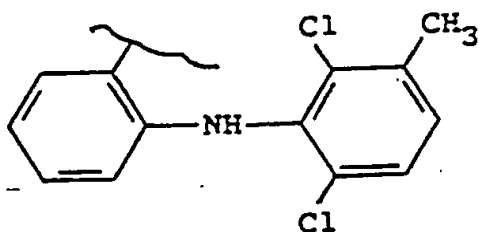
Subgroup V Aa) residues chosen from the following, where  $t = 1$



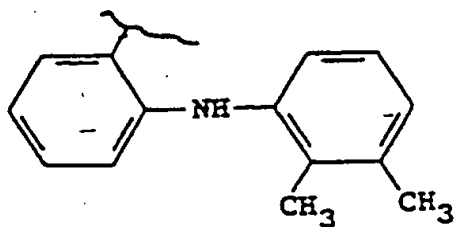
(V Aa1)



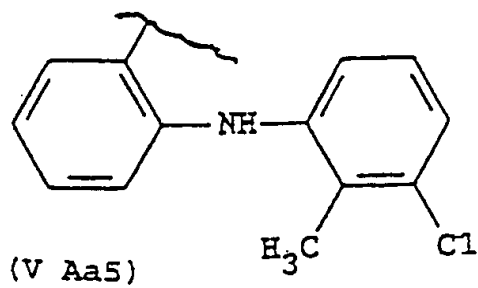
(V Aa2)



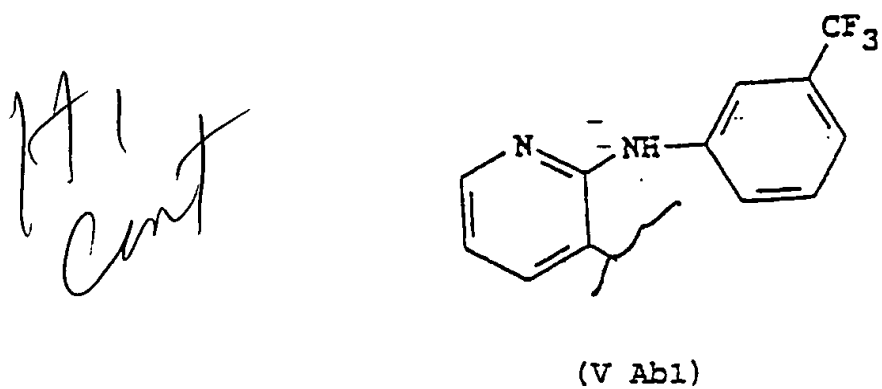
(V Aa3)



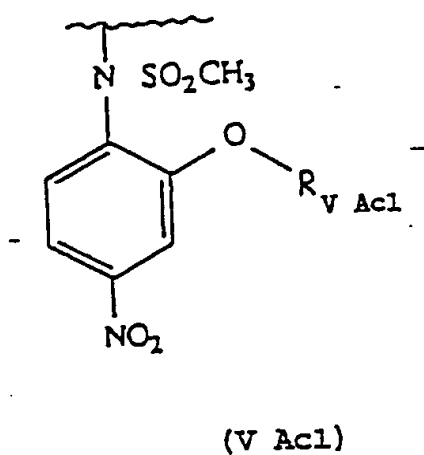
(V Aa4)

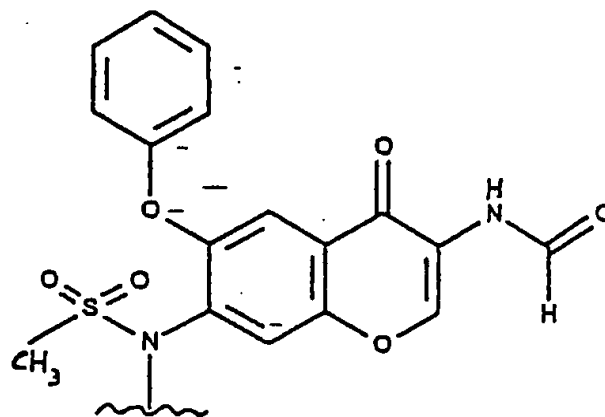


subgroup V Ab), residue, where  $t = 1$ :



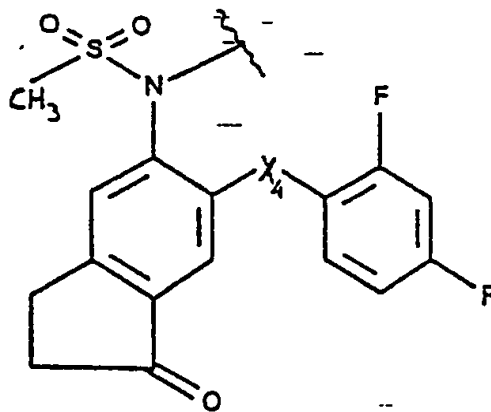
subgroup V Ac), residue, where  $t = 0$  and R is as follows:



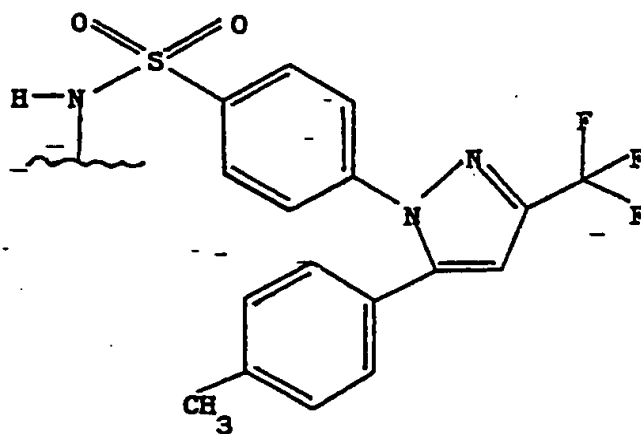


(V Ac2)

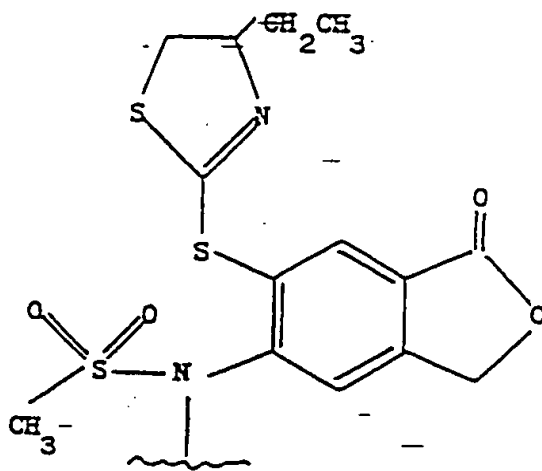
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(V Ac3)

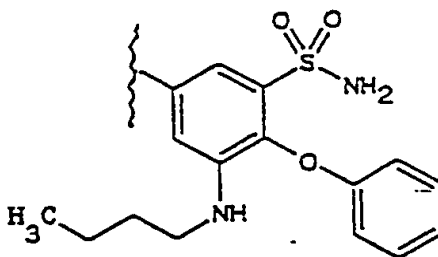


(V Ac4)

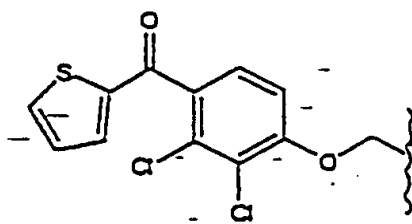


(V Ac5)

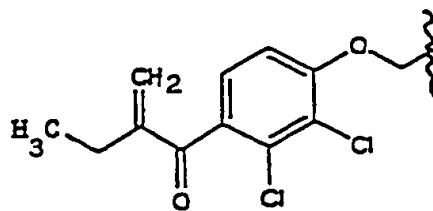
subgroup V Ad) residues, where  $t = 1$  and R is as follows:



(V Ad1)

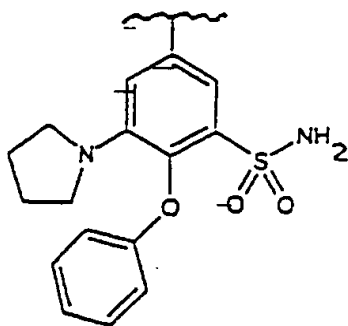


(V Ad2)



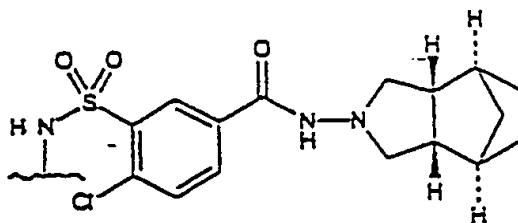
(V Ad3)

H1  
Cont

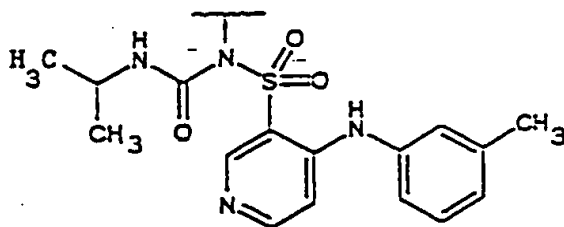


(V Ad4)

subgroup Ae) residues, where  $t = 1$  and R is as follows:

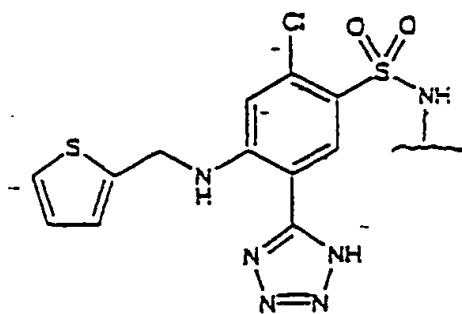


(V Ae1)

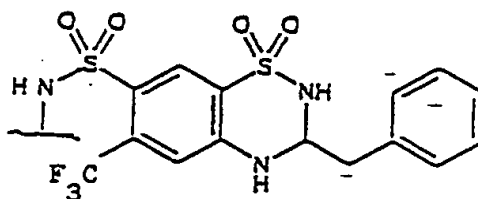


(V Ae2)

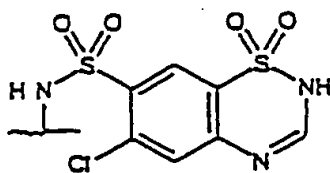
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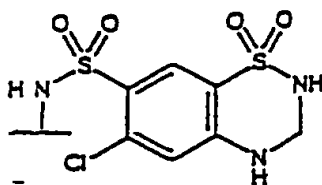
(V Ae3)



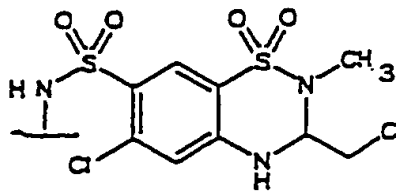
(V Ae4)



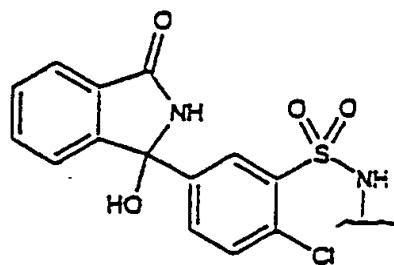
(V Ae5)



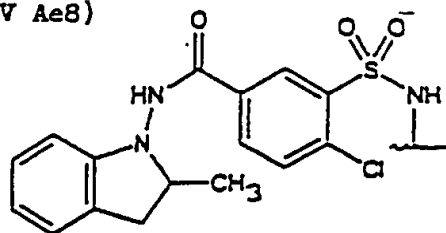
(V Ae6)



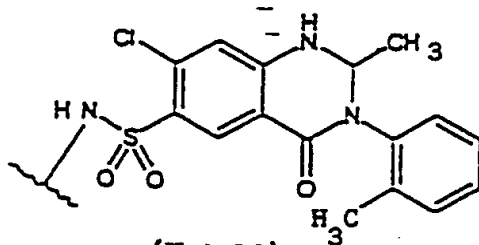
(V Ae7)



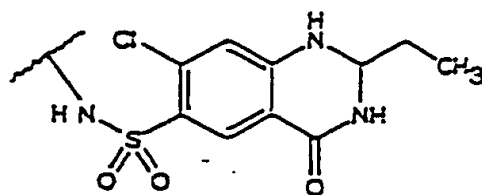
(V Ae8)



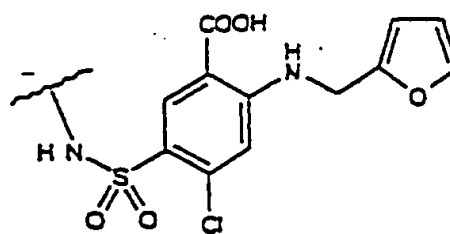
(V Ae9)



(V Ae10)



(V Ae11)



(V Ae12)

wherein:

in compounds (V Ac1) Rvac1 attached to the oxygen atom in position 2 of the benzene ring of the N - (4-nitro-phenyl)methansulphonamide can be phenyl or cyclohexane, when Rvac1 is phenyl the residue is that of nimesulfide;

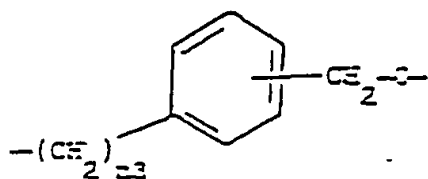
in compounds (V Ac2) the residue of 3-formylamino-7-methylsulfonylamino-6-phenoxy-4H-1-benzopyran-4-one has been shown;

in compounds (V Ac3) the atom X<sub>4</sub> that links the radical 2,4-difluorothiophenyl to position 6 of the indanone ring of the residue 5-methanesulfonamido-1-indanone can be sulfur or oxygen;

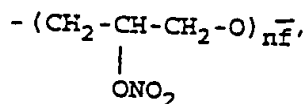
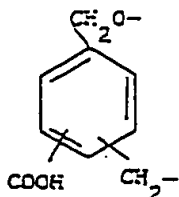
X<sub>1</sub> in formula A-X<sub>1</sub>-NO<sub>2</sub> is a bivalent connecting bridge chosen from the following:

- YO

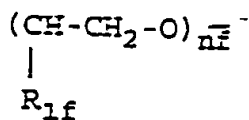
where Y is a linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkylene, or an optionally substituted cycloalkylene having from 5 to 7 carbon atoms;



where n<sub>3</sub> is an integer from 0 to 3;



where  $n_f$  is an integer from 1 to 6;



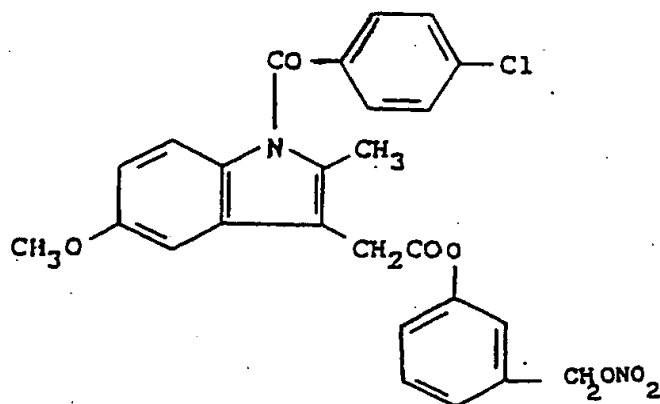
where  $\text{R}_{1f} = \text{H}$  or  $\text{CH}_3$  and  $n_f$  is an integer from 1 to 6.

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Claim 2. (Currently Amended)

The method according to Claim 1, in which R is chosen from groups IV A), and V A) and II A).

Claim 3. (Withdrawn)

A compound having the following formula:



Claim 4. (Withdrawn)

A method for treating urinary incontinence comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 3 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Claim 5. (Cancelled)

Claim 6. (Withdrawn) Use of the following compounds, or their compositions, for the preparation of medicaments for the following therapeutical applications:

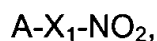
treatment of respiratory disease: bronchitis, in particular asthma: groups from I A) to V A) in Claim 1;

gynaecological and obstetrical disease including early delivery, pre-eclampsia and dysmenorrhoea: groups from I A) to V A) in Claim 1 and group VI A) as defined below;

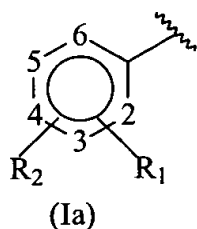
vascular disease including re-stenosis: groups from I A) to V A) in Claim 1 and group VI A);

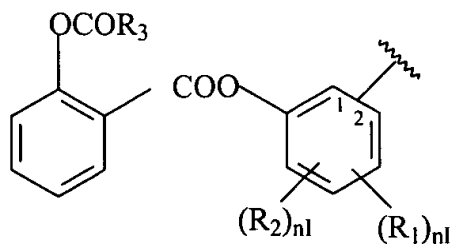
gastrointestinal tumours: groups from I A) to V A) in Claim 1 and group VA A);

the compounds in group VI A) have the general formula



of Claim 1, where  $t = 1$ , include the following:





(Ib)

where:

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$R_1$  is group  $OCOR_3$ ; where  $R_3$  is methyl, ethyl or a linear or branched  $C_3$ - $C_5$  alkyl, or the residue of a single-ring heterocycle having 5 or 6 atoms which can be aromatic, partially or totally hydrogenated, containing one or more heteratoms independently chosen from O, N and S;  $R_2$  is hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen, a linear or whenever possible branched alkyl having from 1 to 4 C atoms, a linear or whenever possible branched alcoxyl having from 1 to 4 C atoms; a linear or whenever possible branched perfluoroalkyl having from 1 to 4 C atoms, for example trifluoromethyl, nitro, amino, mono- or di ( $C_{1-4}$ ) alkylamino;  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  jointly are the dioxymethylene group, with the proviso that when  $X = NH$ , then  $X_1$  is ethylene and  $R_2 = H$ ;  $R_1$  cannot be  $OCOR_3$  at position 2 when  $R_3$  is methyl;  $nl$  being an integer from 0 to 1;

preferably in Ia),  $X$  is equal to O or NH,  $R_1$  is acetoxy, preferably at position 3 or 4, most preferably in the ortho position to CO.  $X_1$  is ethylene or  $(CH_2CH_2O)_2$ ,  $R_2$  is hydrogen or halogen, most preferred are the following  $A X_1 NO_2$  compounds: 3-acetoxy-N-(2-nitroxyethyl)-benzamide, 4-acetoxy-N-(2-nitroxyethyl)-benzamide, 3-acetoxy-N-(5-nitroxypentyl)-benzamide, 2-acetoxy-N-(5-nitroxypentyl)-benzamide, N-2-nitroxyethyl-2-propionoxybenzamide, 2-acetoxy-2-nitroxy-ethylbenzoate, 2-acetoxy-N-(cis-2-nitroxycyclohexyl)-benzamide, 2-acetoxy-4-chloro-N-(2-nitroxyethyl)-benzamide, N-(2-

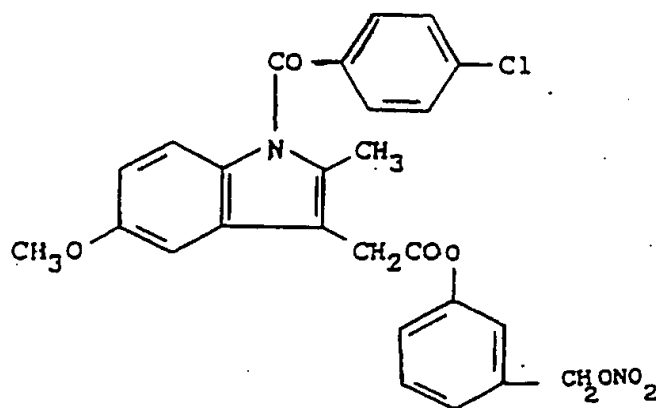
nitroxyethyl)-2-((4-thiazolindinyl)carbonyloxy)-benzamide hydrochloride, 2-nicotinoyloxy-N-(2-nitroxyethyl)-benzamide, 2-acetoxy-5-nitroxypentylbenzoate;  
preferably in Ib)  $R_3 = CH_3$ ,  $Ni = 0$  ;  
X is equal to O,  $X_1$  is ethylene; in this case Ib) is the residue of acetylsalicylsalicylic acid.

Alt  
Cont

Claim 7. (Previously Presented – now claim 9)

Claim 8. (Previously Presented – now claim 10)

Claim 9. (Previously Presented - formerly claim 7) A compound having the following formula:



Claim 10. (Currently Amended - formerly claim 8) A method for treating urinary incontinence comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 9 ~~claim 7~~ or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

*(A1 Conf)*  
Claim 11. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein in formula (Iaa)  $R_{111}$ ,  $R_{112}$  and  $R_{114}$  are H;

$R_{113}$  is chlorine and  $R_{113}$  is in the ortho position to NH;

$R_{115}$  and  $R_{116}$  are H;

X equals O; and

$X_2$  is  $(CH_2 - CH_2 - O)_2$ .

Claim 12. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 11, wherein in formula A =  $R(COX)_t R$  is chosen from Group IA X = O.

Claim 13. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein:

$R_{2a}$  and  $R_{3a}$  are H; and

Alkyl has 1 to 4 C atoms.

Claim 14. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein:

R<sub>III1</sub> and R<sub>III2</sub> are H;

R<sub>3a</sub> is H;

R<sub>2a</sub> is methyl; and

X equals O.

Claim 15. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein:

R<sub>xxio</sub>, R<sub>xxi</sub> and R<sub>xxi1</sub> are H;

the connecting bridge is at position 2;

R<sub>xxi1</sub> is chlorine in the para position to nitrogen;

R<sub>2a</sub> is methyl; and

X is O.

Claim 16. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein:

Ar is phenyl;

R<sub>3a</sub> is H;

R<sub>2a</sub> is methyl; and

X is O.

Claim 17. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein:

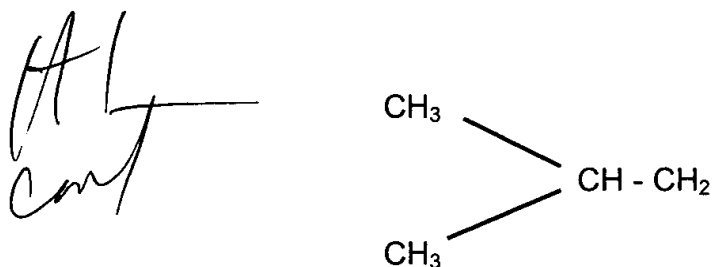
R<sub>IV-II</sub>, is CH<sub>3</sub>O, R<sub>Ivd</sub>, is H, and

R<sub>Ivd1</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>.

Claim 18. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 17, wherein X is equal to O.

Claim 19. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 1, wherein:

R<sub>IV-III</sub> is



R<sub>IVd</sub> = H, R<sub>IVd1</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>, X = NH, and X<sub>1</sub> is equal to (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub> or (CH<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>.

Claim 20. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 19, wherein X = O.

Claim 21. (Canceled)

Claim 22. (Cancelled)

Claim 23. (Cancelled)

Claim 24. (Cancelled)

Claim 25. (Cancelled)

Claim 26. (New) A method for treating urinary incontinence comprising administering

to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of the compound

flurbiprofen 4-(nitrooxy)butyl ester having the following formula:

